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His hate for them, as anarchists in principle, is not expressed in coarse terms, and he does not fail to declare his admiration for their courage and his disapprobations of the methods of their opponents in attacking their "higher law" doctrine with violence.

In the opinion of the reviewer, Colonel Herbert is not justified by Southern conditions in believing that peaceful emancipation would have taken place if the South had been left alone. But he is certainly logical in rejecting the argument of Rhodes that there was no cause for alarm in the Republican platform of 1860. It was not, he pointed out, the platform, but the history and record of the party and its leaders that enabled far-seeing men to anticipate the attack of the Republican party upon slavery in the South.

L. P. CHAMBERLAYNE.

THE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY. An examination of the argument of the Hon. Charles Francis Adams and others. By Randolph H. McKim, D.D. New York: The Neale Publishing Co.

Dr. McKim's clearly written and succinct little book refutes the contention that the Confederacy had really at least 1,000,000 fighting men in the field, and not 600,000, as is commonly reported. Charles Francis Adams bases his argument for the larger number mainly on the supposed effectiveness of the Confederate conscription, and the figures for Confederate enlistment given in *The South in the Building of the Nation*. Dr. McKim rests the weight of his rebuttal on the early loss of territory by the Confederacy, the enormous number of exemptions of all kinds, and the difference between the number of actual conscripts and the number of recruits which the conscription should have brought to the colors, if it had been possible to enforce the conscription laws, as Mr. Adams assumes they were enforced. As for the figures of Confederate enlistment given in the various articles in *The South in the Building of the Nation*, he shows that they are based on rough estimates, and in every instance are strongly biased by the desire to make as good showing as possible in each individual case. Dr. McKim has performed a work of real historical value in gathering and marshalling

his evidence so simply and conclusively. It is hardly necessary to add that his work is strictly dispassionate in tone—a piece of investigation, not of incrimination. L. P. CHAMBERLAYNE.

THE COLOR LINE IN OHIO. By Frank U. Quillin, Ph.D. Ann Arbor, Mich.: University of Michigan Historical Studies.

“There can be but one conclusion arrived at, and that is that equal rights in Ohio for blacks and whites is a myth” (p. 120). The author has come to this conclusion after a careful investigation at first hand of the condition of the negro in Ohio. Furthermore, he says that the prejudice of the whites toward the negroes throughout the North increases in proportion to the growth of the negro population, and that the negro is far worse off in that section of the country than he is in the South. This is because he is not only socially isolated, but also cut off from advantageous industrial opportunities and subject to active and virulent discrimination. It is an interesting fact that a Northern man, after a study of the negro problem in a Northern state, should arrive at conclusions identical with those of the best-informed people of the South. This would seem to be only one more proof that the South is essentially right in its position on this most vexing and ever-present problem.

The book is divided into two parts, the first giving an historical sketch of the negro problem in Ohio, and the second showing present-day conditions. The one bright spot in an otherwise dark and gloomy picture is the city of Cleveland. Professor Quillin attributes the better conditions in that city to the fact that there is an almost total social separation between the races. Racial separation has produced racial pride, restraint, and self-respect, with very free business and industrial conditions as a result.

The student of the race problem cannot afford to neglect this valuable and interesting book, although he will find infelicities of style and grammar hardly to be expected in a work bearing the stamp of the University of Michigan.

WM. STARR MYERS.